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[Vol. 30.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Warehouses & Cellars
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and
promptly remitted. Purchases made and generally
all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUS-
INESS, transacted.
St Cincinnati, February 19—

Office adjourns, for property lost, captured or
destroyed whilst in the military service of the
United States, during the late war.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of the U. States, passed
the 9th of April last, entitled "An act to au-
thorize the payment for property lost, cap-
tured or destroyed while in the military ser-
vice of the United States, and for other pur-
poses," that all claims provided for by the
said act, must be presented at this office on or
before the ninth day of April, in the year
1818; as if not presented within that period,
they cannot be received, examined and de-
cided on at this office.

First class of cases.

The claims provided for by the said act are,
first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman,
whether of cavalry, mounted rifleman, or in-
fantry, who in the late war between the United
States and Great Britain, has sustained dam-
age by the loss of any horse which was killed
in battle, or which has died in consequence
of a wound therein received, or in consequence
of failure on the part of the United States to
furnish such horse with sufficient forage while
in the service of the United States, shall be
allowed and paid the value of such horse." This
provision comprehends three descriptions
of cases.

1st. An horse killed in battle.

2d. An horse dying in consequence of a
wound received in battle.

3d. An horse dying in consequence of not
being furnished with sufficient forage by the
United States.

To substantiate a claim of either descrip-
tion.

1st. The order of the government, author-
izing the employment of the corps to which
the original claimants belonged, or the subse-
quent acceptance of such corps, or approbation
of its employment must be produced.

2d. The certificate of the officer, or sur-
viving officer, commanding the claimant at
the time of the accident on which the claim
is founded, which certificate, if not given
while the officer was in the service of the U.
States, must be sworn to; and in every case
it must, if practicable, state the then value of
the horse so killed or dying. Before any other
evidence will be received, the claimant must
make oath that it is not in his power to pro-
cure that which is above specified; and that
the evidence which he shall procure in lieu
thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.
In every case the evidence must be on oath,
and the value of the horse so killed or dying
ascertained. All evidence offered must be
taken and authenticated in the manner here-
inafter directed, and in all these cases the
claimant must declare on oath, that he has
not received another horse from any officer or
agent of the government in lieu of the one
lost.

Second class of cases.

"Any person, whether of cavalry or mounted
rifleman, or volunteers, who in the late
war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the
loss of an horse in consequence of the owner
thereof being dismounted, or separated and
detached from the same by order of the com-
manding officer, or in consequence of the rider
being killed or wounded in battle, shall be
allowed and paid the value of such horse
at the time he was received into the public
service." This class comprehends two de-
scriptions of cases.

1st. When the owner has been dismounted
or separated from and detached from such
horse by order of the commanding officer.

2d. When the rider has been killed or
wounded in battle, and the horse lost in con-
sequence thereof.

The same evidence, in all respects, which is
required in the first class of cases will be re-
quired in this.

Third class of cases.

"Any person who, in the late war aforesaid,
has sustained damage by the loss, capture or
destruction by an enemy of any horse, mule,
or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness,
while such property was employed in the mil-
itary service of the United States, either by
indentment or by contract, except in cases
where the risk to which the property would
be exposed, was agreed to be incurred by the
owner, if it shall appear that such loss, cap-
ture or destruction was without any fault or
negligence of the owner; and any person dur-
ing the time aforesaid, who has sustained
damage by the death of such horse, mule, or
in consequence of failure on the part of the
United States to furnish sufficient forage
while in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed
and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property
by an enemy, taken by impressment, or en-
gaged by contract, in the military service of
the United States, being either an horse, a
mule, an ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or
harness, excepting articles for which the own-
ers had agreed to run all risks, or which
were lost or destroyed by the fault or negli-
gence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or
employed, has died from the failure of the
United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases, the claimant must
produce the certificate, of the officer or agent
of the United States who impressed or con-
tracted for the property above mentioned, and
of the officer, or surviving officer, under whose
immediate command it was taken or destroyed

by an enemy. Such certificates, if such offi-
cers or agents at the time of giving them be
not in the military service of the U. States,
must be sworn to and must positively state
that the property was not lost or destroyed
through the fault or negligence of the own-
er, and that the owner did not agree to run
all risks. Furthermore, the usual hire of the
articles so impressed or contracted for in the
country in which they were employed must be
stated.

In the second case, the certificate of the of-
ficer or agent of the United States under
whose command such horse, mule or ox, was
employed at the time of his death must be
produced.

Before any other evidence will be received,
the claimant must make oath that it is not in
his power to produce that which is above spe-
cified, and further, that the evidence which
he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he
is able to obtain. In every case the evidence
must state distinctly the time, place and man-
ner of loss, and the value thereof.

Fourth class of cases.

"Any person who, during the late war, has
acted in the military service of the United
States, as a volunteer or drafted militiaman,
and who has furnished himself with arms or
accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the
capture or destruction of them, without any
fault or negligence on his part, shall be al-
lowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of such arms or accoutre-
ments by the enemy.

2d. The loss of the same articles in any
other way, without the fault or negligence of
the owner.

This provision does not include the cloath-
ing of soldiers, or the cloathing and arms of
officers, who, in all services, furnish at their
own risk their own. The same evidence, in
all respects, is required in this as in the first
class, and moreover, that the loss did not
happen from the fault or negligence of the
owner.

Fifth class of cases.

"When any property has been impressed or
taken, by public authority, for the use or sub-
sistence of the army, during the late war, and
the same shall have been destroyed, lost or
consumed, the owner of such property shall
be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom
the amount which has been paid, or may be
claimed, for the use and risk of the same,
while in the service aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of
property taken or impressed for the use and
subsistence of the army, not comprehended in
any of the preceding classes, and which shall
have been in any manner destroyed, lost or
consumed by the army, including in its scope
all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles
for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunition,
in fact, every thing for the use and equipment
of an army.

In all these cases, the certificates of the
officers or agents of the United States, taking
or impressing any of the aforesaid articles,
authenticated by the officer commanding the
corps for whose use they were taken or im-
pressed—and, furthermore, of the officer and
agents under whose command, specifying the
value of the articles so taken or impressed,
and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any
payment has been made for the use of the
same, the amount of such payment, and if no
payment has been made, the certificate must
state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received,
the claimant must make oath that it is not in
his power to procure that which is above spe-
cified, and further, that the evidence which he
offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is
able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be ad-
mitted for any article which has not been taken
by the orders of the commandant of the
corps for whose use it may be stated to have
been taken. For any taking, not so author-
ized, the party's redress is against the person
committing it.

Sixth and last class of cases.

"When any person, during the late war,
has sustained damage by the destruction of his
house or building by the enemy, while the
same was occupied as a military deposit, un-
der the authority of an officer or agent of the
United States, he shall be allowed or paid the
amount of such damage; provided it shall
appear that such occupation was the cause of
such destruction."

In this case the certificate of the officer or
agent of the United States, under whose au-
thority any such house or building was occu-
pied, must be furnished. Before any other
evidence to this fact will be received, the
claimant must make oath that it is not in his
power to procure such certificate, and that the
evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof,
is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to
this office, every claim must be accompanied
by a statement on oath by every claimant, of
all sums which he may have received, on ac-
count of such claim, from any officer, agent
or department of the government of the U.
nited States, and where he has received noth-
ing, that fact also must be stated on oath by
him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants,
that the preceding rules of evidence generally,
and more especially apply to claims which
shall not exceed in amount two hundred dol-
lars, a special commissioner will be employed
to take testimony; but in these cases, as far
as it shall be practicable, the same rules of
evidence will be observed.

In all cases in which the officers or agents
of the United States, shall have taken or im-
pressed property for the military service of
the United States, which property so taken or
impressed, shall have been paid for by them,
out of their private funds, or the value there-
of received from them in due course of law,
such officers or agents are entitled to the same
remuneration to which the original owners
of such property would be entitled, if such
payment or recovery had not been made, and
can settle their claims at this office, pro-
ducing authentic vouchers for such payment
or recovery. Nor will any original claimants
be paid through this office, till they release
all claims against such officers or agents of
the United States, on account of such taking
or impressment.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to
the persons originally entitled to receive the
same or, in case of his death, his legal repre-

sentative, or either event, attorney, duly ap-
pointed. When attorneys shall be employed,
it is recommended to the parties interested, to
have their powers executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, ex-
cept the certificates of the officers, who at the
time of giving them, shall be in the military
service of the United States before some
Judge of the United States, or of the States
or Territories of the United States, or mayor
or chief magistrate of any city, town or bor-
ough within the same, or a justice of the
peace of any state or territory of the United
States duly authorized to administer oaths,
which authority proof must be furnished ei-
ther by a certificate under the seal of any
State or Territory or the clerk or prothonotary
of any court within the same. But the seal of
any city, town or borough, or the attestation
of any Judge of the United States will re-
quire no further authentication.

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the
City of Washington in the building occupied
by congress during its last session for the re-
ception of foreign claims.

All persons who have business with this of-
fice, are requested to address their letters to
the subscriber as commissioner, which will be
transmitted free of postage.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

26—8w

Office of Claims for property lost, captured or
destroyed, whilst in the military service of the
United States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, June 24th, 1816.

Explanatory supplemental rule.

In all cases comprised in the notice from
this office of the 3d inst. the following supple-
mental regulation must be observed by every
claimant, viz:

Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any of-
ficer of the late army of the United States,
shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer,
in service at the time of giving it, shall be
obtained, such evidence or such certificate
must expressly state, whether any certificate
or other voucher, in relation to the claim in
question has been given, within the knowledge
of such officer. The claimant must also de-
clare, on oath, that he has never received from
any person any such certificate or voucher, or,
if received, must state the cause of its non-
production. In every case the name of the
officer furnishing such certificate or voucher,
together with its date as near as can be as-
certained, will also be required.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

The printers in the United States or terri-
tories thereof, who are employed to print the
laws of the United States, are requested to
publish this notice for eight weeks suc-
cessively once a week, and send their bills to this
office for payment.

DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the sub-
scriber has received lists of the Direct tax of the
United States for 1815, remaining due upon prop-
erty in the following counties in the state of Ken-
tucky, not owned, occupied, or superintended by
some person residing within the collection district
in which it is situate, and that he is authorized to
receive the said Taxes, with an addition of ten per
centum thereon.—Provided such payment is made
within one year after the day on which the collector
of the district where such property lies, has notified
that the tax had become due on the same.

For what County. Date of Collectors' notifi-
cation due.

| | |
|------------|----------------------------|
| Clay | 12th day of January, 1816. |
| Garrard | ditto |
| Madison | ditto |
| Mercer | ditto |
| Bourbon | 10th day of January, 1816. |
| Bracken | ditto |
| Mason | ditto |
| Nicholas | ditto |
| Lewis | ditto |
| Logan | 15th day of January, 1816. |
| Builer | ditto |
| Warren | ditto |
| Barren | ditto |
| Cumberland | ditto |
| Payette | 12th day of January, 1816. |
| Jessamine | ditto |
| Woodford | ditto |
| Clarke | 1st day of February, 1816. |
| Estill | ditto |
| Bath | ditto |
| Montgomery | ditto |
| Floyd | ditto |
| Fleming | ditto |
| Greenup | ditto |
| Washington | 29th day of January, 1816. |
| Nelson | ditto |
| Hardin | ditto |
| Green | ditto |
| Lincola | 20th day of January, 1816. |
| Cassy | ditto |
| Adair | ditto |
| Pulaski | ditto |
| Wayne | ditto |
| Knox | ditto |
| Rockcastle | ditto |
| Campbell | 27th day of January, 1816. |
| Boone | ditto |
| Harrison | ditto |
| Gallatin | ditto |
| Scott | ditto |
| Franklin | ditto |
| Pendleton | ditto |

JOHN H. MORTON,
Collector of the Revenue for the 2d
Collection District of Kentucky.
Collector's Office, June 11th, 1816.

* * The printers in this state authorized to pub-
lish the laws of the United States, will insert this
advertisement once a week for eight weeks suc-
cessively, and forward their accounts to this office.

25—8w

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living on
Glenn's Creek, Woodford county, a bright
milk-white mare named DAILY, generally called
Capt. Cooke's Daily, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
high, well made, about 22 years of age, a
sprightly countenance, but questioned sharply
makes out rather a disjunct story. The above
reward will be paid, with all reasonable
charges, if delivered to the subscriber, or to
B. Gaines in Lexington, or the ten dollars for
securing him in any jail so that he can be got
again. Should he be taken out of the state,
and brought home, FIFTY DOLLARS will be
paid, or THIRTY DOLLARS for securing him
in any jail without the state.

THOMAS WINN.
20th

May 7, 1816.

Tobacco Wanted.

I will advance Merchandise at the lowest
cash prices, to any of my acquaintance, on
account of their present crop of Tobacco, to be
delivered in the leaf at the Manufactory of
Mr. Henry Kelly in Lexington, and I will allow
the highest price at time of delivery.

AND STANTON.

July 13, 1816. 29—4f

Thomas Deye Owings,
Has removed his

IRON AND CASTINGS STORE

To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholomew
Blount, on Upper and Short streets, oppo-
site colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

IRONS & CASTINGS, VIZ.

Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,
And Irons, &c.

Lexington, 8th Feb.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his es-
tablishment by additional buildings, and
will now be enabled to supply the public by
wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every
kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in
the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants
who may purchase those articles either for the
foreign or home markets, or those who want
them for domestic use, will find it to their in-
terest to call on him, or to give him their or-
ders, which will be promptly attended to, and
faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next
door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton
Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW,
HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes
& Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814.

To Jane Grayson Shore, Elizabeth Smith Shore,
and Mary Louisa Shore, heirs and representa-
tives of Thomas Shore, deceased:

Take Notice,

That on the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of
August next, at the office of Henry and Ed-
mond Wilkes, Attorneys at law, in the city of
New-York, between the hours of ten in the
morning and five in the afternoon, I shall take
the depositions of Samuel Corp, Robert Lenox,
John Taylor, John Ramsay, Robert Bach
Peter Jay Munroe, John Touth, Beverly Robin-
son, Samuel I. Beebe, John Wilkes and John
Goodwin, all of the said city of New-York or
its vicinity, to be read in evidence in a suit in
Chancery depending and undetermined, in the
Greenup Circuit Court, wherein I am com-
plainant and George Johnson and you are de-
fendants.

JAMES HUGHES.

Frankfort, Ky. July 1, 1816. 28—4w

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now
occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the
new Presbyterian Church, and third above the
Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L.
Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth
miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.

April 8, 1816. 16—4f

MINERAL WATERS.

James Garrison,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen
of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has com-
menced preparing

Seltzer and Soda Waters,

at his Apothecary's Store on Main street, three
doors below Mill street.—Having provided himself
with plenty of Ice, he will be enabled to prepare
those waters equal to any in the sea-port towns.

19th Lexington, May 2, 1816.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are de-
sirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen
and Cotton RAGS; which are necessary to enable
them to manufacture the important article of fine
Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and
might be avoided if the patriotism and economy of
the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt
the custom of the ladies in the eastern states, viz:
to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a
place convenient for the purpose, and in which are
deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in ev-
ery large family.—At the end of the year your rag
bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum
for pin-money, and greatly aid the important man-
ufactures of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached
Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for
coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.
Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48—4f

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a
Superior Style and on the usual terms at San-
ders, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by

LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, May 28, 1815.

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform
their friends and the public in general, that their
machines are in complete operation at their fac-
tory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington,
at six pence per pound for common wool—and hav-
ing the advantage of both water and horses, will en-
able them to accommodate their friends on the short-
est notice and in the best manner. For sale at their
factory, a quantity of Woolen Cloths, Linseys and
Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24th

TO WOOL AND COTTON

MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines
just finished for sale, also two Throstles of 108
spindles each, 3 Engines for Carding Cotton, a Rov-
ing frame of 12 Cams, 2 Drawing frames of 3 heads
each, a Reel, &c. &c. These Machines will be
warranted to perform as well as any ever made in
this country, and not inferior to those made in the
eastern states; they will be sold altogether or sepa-
rately, for Cash at 6, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for
young Negroes, or Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and
Tallow, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS STUDDMAN.

Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18—4f

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.

This establishment is now in proper order for the
reception of visitors. The arrangements are such
as will render the situation of those who come
agreeable.

June 10, 1816. 25—4f

For Sale,

ALL my estate both real and personal, con-
sisting of one LOT on the corner of Mar-
ket and Mechanic Streets, fronting 50 feet on
Market and 97 on Mechanic's street, on which
there is an elegant two story Brick House,
new, 28 by 38 feet, ten rooms, three in the cell-
ar, two on the first floor, three on the second
floor, and two on the third floor, with entries
on each floor.—Five of the rooms are 18 feet
square, and four of those above the cellar have
fire-places, and a good Kitchen in the cellar.—
The above House is well calculated for a
Boarding House, being immediately opposite
the great University now building, and if im-
mediately prepared for boarders will no doubt
be of great importance in that part of the town,
and probably of double the value now asked
for it.

One other lot, 21 by one 100 feet, on Main
Cross Street, adjoining D. Holstead's seat.—
This lot is valuable on many occasions.

The farm on which I now live, containing
217 acres. This is one of the most valuable
tracts of land in the state, its situation is well
calculated for a public house; the improve-
ments fine, 80 acres cleared in the best order,
137 acres of prime wood and timber—300 Apple
trees, mostly of choice—grafted fruit, of
Cannon, Pearman, New-York Pippin, Jennet,
&c. The best of gardens—700 panels of new
Post and Railing, and water equal to any in
the world.—The whole of the farm is in the
highest state of cultivation, and preparations
made to enclose the whole of the wood land
this winter.

This land is situated four miles from Lex-
ington, directly on the Winchester road, and
is equal in quality to any in the state; title
indisputable.

Also, all my personal estate, consisting of
Negroes of different descriptions, Horses, cel-
lars, Hogs and farming utensils.

The whole, or part will be sold at private
sale—if the whole is purchased, one-fourth
will be required in hand, in cash, and one,
two and three years credit given for the bal-
ance—or I would sell for Store Goods, at a
fair price.

If the above property is not sold by the first
day of December next, then the real estate will
be for rent.

JOHN STARKS.

June 24, 1816. 26—

For Sale

IN the vicinity of Lexington, 4 or 5 first rate
MILCH COWS, with fine young Calves,
also an English Heifer and Bull Calf, from a
strain equal to any in the state. They will all
be sold reasonable for cash.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 5.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy war—
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

THE ELECTION.

This day commences the election, which we trust, will forever crush the prospects of federalism in this part of the world. In no instance, within our knowledge, did an avowed federalist ever succeed in obtaining the confidence of the people, in Kentucky. In some cases men of doubtful politics have succeeded; but who, as soon as they threw off the disguise of the wolf, were spurned with indignation from that enjoyment. In the present, there would have been no contest, but for the unfortunate disunion in public sentiment, respecting the Compensation Law. For some time the election depended between Mr. Clay and Mr. Barr; and not until it assumed an imputed appearance did Mr. Pope venture to come forward, exulting in the division of the republicans. The issue being doubtful, Mr. Barr declined, conceiving a longer contest would injure the republican strength, and at the same time give the people a fair opportunity of expressing their sentiments. His conduct has met the warm approbation of his friends, notwithstanding the contemptible insinuations of the last Monitor.

We cannot but express our regret, at seeing men who have always acted as republicans, now supporting Mr. Pope—of being too sensitive for a recent offence committed by Mr. Clay, and so forgetful of those enormous ones, unatoned for, committed by Mr. Pope—of "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel." But the election commences—the contest will end in triumph to the republicans, and Mr. Pope will once more be debarred from enjoying his fondness for public life, and sink into that retirement from which his ambition has lately drawn him.

EASTERN FEDERALISM.

The following character of the Federalism of Massachusetts is neither tame nor flattering. If it is a fault, it is that sometimes found by partial friends with a good portrait, that it is too correct a likeness. We extract it from an Oration delivered by Asher Ware, Esq. before the Washington Society of Boston on the late anniversary.

"On the commencement of the war, the government of this commonwealth was placed in the hands of vain glorious and boastful federalism. The leaders of the party, while the thunders of war were heard rolling at a distance, were not sparing of their censures of the general government, for want of courage and military talent. The close of the war gave them an opportunity of exhibiting their prowess in the field, as well as on paper. It is vain for them in this case to plead conscience. Their political Nestor had gravely announced to his admirers, that it was lawful to defend the soil, even against the armies of Britain; and happy would it have been for our honor, if the energies of the 'Washington of Massachusetts' had not been exhausted in discovering and giving utterance to this great truth. One good effect, however, resulted from it. It removed from scrupulous federalism, the restraint of conscience, and now was the time to shew her gallant bearing. Never was men placed in circumstances where honor called more imperiously for action. But where shall we look for the monuments of federal prowess? Shall we go to Eastport, or shall we stop at Castine? Where was the spirit of federal chivalry when the sacred rights of the soil were violated by hostile feet? Where the might of her chosen hero, who was called from retirement by the exigencies of the times and retired again when the tumults of war had subsided? Did he return to the quiet of domestic life covered with laurels, and seamed with honorable scars? No—his prudence suggested that the better half of valor is discretion, and he kept at a respectful distance from the hazards of battle. The prowess of our military chief was not displayed in the din of arms and triumph of victory. He did not thunder in front of the enemy's lines at the head of his Northampton cavaliers. He did not array for our defence the far famed terrors of the 'silver greys.' He did not meet the advancing foe with hostile banners, and angry cannon, and dangerous steel. More peaceful seats were better suited to his courage and capacity, and he beset Mr. Madison and Congress with a din of syllogisms, he scoured the field of negotiation with a cloud of metaphors; and if he did not gain the reputation of a good captain, he at least came off with the credit of a bad declaimer.

And was this enough to satisfy the pride and lofty spirit of a party that, with such singular modesty, claims all the talents and patriotism of the country? Were the chiefs of that party content with harmless menace, and sounding declamation, and empty gasconade? Not so. The unpublished records of the Hartford Convention, that first born of the Junto, and the untold tale of the mission to Washington, may fill up the chapter. And here the glories of federalism terminate. How are the mighty fallen!"—*Nat. Int.*

THE FEDERAL PARTY.

GENTLEMEN—Are you not almost daunted and discouraged? If you look behind, what do you see but disappointment? and if before

you, what but despair; when every ray of hope is fading before you, is it not time to awaken from your dreams, and exchange the cause of your party for that of your country? For sixteen years you have struggled for office, and with perseverance worthy of abetter cause. For sixteen years you have waged an unrelenting war against the administration of the Republicans. For sixteen years you have striven to convince the people of your merits, but the people more faithful to themselves than you were to them—were never able to forget the Alien and Sedition acts, and the other errors of your own administrations—Why struggle longer with the stream? Why persevere in a contention which can only cover you with disgrace?

What arts have not your leaders employed, what misrepresentations have not your presses poured upon the public mind? Every measure of Mr. Jefferson's administration was attacked and calumniated. Nothing was too high for their rapacity or too low for their animadversion. The scarlet breeches of the President and the horned frogs of the west, were subject to the same fate with the acquisition of Louisiana, or the embargo—The voice of truth was attempted to be drowned by the clamors of faction. Measures, intended to support the rights and honor of the nation, were stigmatized by every opprobrious epithet. Then accusations were framed and distinctions invented, which served only to disgrace the American name. The cry of *Virginia influence* was rung in the east to alienate it from the south—the clamor of a *French influence* was invented to conceal from the people the real tendency of measures. Foreign embarrassments which required all the talents and strength of the people to resist, were rendered still more distressing, by the internal divisions which you fomented. No measures could be taken to arrest the injustice of both the belligerents, but what was ascribed to the finger of Bonaparte.

But when their injustice and your own perseverance had led them into more aggravated aggressions, and it became necessary to draw the sword to avenge our wrongs, was it not time for the spirit of party to sleep? Launched into war with the most powerful nation on the globe was not every nerve necessary to carry us safe through it? But the ambition of faction slept not. Your leaders were animated to more vigorous exertions for their own promotion. To palsify the arm of government, and to enfeeble the powers of the Republicans, so as to cover them with disgrace, and on their ruins to elevate themselves, were the best expedients which a desperate ambition could adopt—They decried the war. They vindicated all the atrocities of a barbarous enemy. They scouted at the triumph of our arms! declaring it was unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice in our successes. They wished to deny their country the use of men and money—They discountenanced the enlistment of troops and the offer of loans. And finally, to close the career of their iniquity, they menaced a dissolution of the union, and organized the *Hartford Convention*. Infatuated desperate men! Was it thus that you expected to obtain the reins of power? Was it thus that you expected to secure the confidence of the American people? Were disunion and treason the arguments by which you hoped to recommend yourselves to their attachment?

You have failed again. The war ended with glory; and as our country rose, your party fell. Peace extinguished almost every hope—one single solitary yet fitted before you. Your leaders descended upon the expenses of the war, the debts which had been incurred, and the taxes which were laid. They mistook again the character of their countrymen; for to them honor has more charms than money. The appeal was made in the Eastern States; and the experiment has failed.

Vermont has abandoned your ranks. New-Hampshire has filled all her offices with republicans. In Massachusetts your numbers have been frightfully reduced—such another victory would be a defeat. In Rhode Island, and even in Connecticut, your ranks are wonderfully thinned. You have a precarious tenure in Maryland—and every where else your prospects are overwhelmed with impenetrable gloom.

It is in vain to struggle against the cause of truth and the will of the people. With all the assistance which apostacy has carried into your ranks; with all the declamations which Mr. Randolph has afforded you, your efforts have been unavailing. Why stem the current any longer? Why waste your talents in fruitless opposition? Why deny your country the fruits of your genius and your eloquence?

But if your leaders will still persevere in their hopeless struggle; if they still insist in making you the instruments of their unhallowed ambition, is it not time to leave them to themselves? To abandon men who have nothing to offer you but despair?—Is it still worth while to tear yourselves from your country that you may bolster up such a paper as the "Federal Republican," or such politicians as Pickering?

Whatever new party distinctions may arise in the bosom of the republic, whatever new combination may be formed from the elements of local interest or constitutional doctrines, this one fact seems to be clear, that the federal sun of Pickering and Otis has set for ever.—*Eng.*

The following handsome tribute to the merits of our venerated President, is contained in an excellent Oration delivered at Charlestown, Mass on the 4th July, by LEONARD M. PARKER:

"We should not omit, at this time, to pay a tribute of respect to the distinguished virtues of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. A useful life has been devoted to the service of his country, and his political labors are about drawing to a close. The period of his Presidency has been fraught with momentous events. A nation's destinies were committed to his charge. Her rights should be acknowledged, her wrongs redressed. Negotiation failed to accomplish these ends. The last resort of nations only was left. Manfully, he adopted it. He recommended the war. External violence, and internal hydra's assailed him; but like a rock in the midst of a raging ocean, unmoved, he stood; and, thanks to Heaven, now the proud satisfaction to see his country triumph over all her enemies. His virtues shall be inscribed upon our hearts in character, never to be obliterated, and posterity will give him rank with the most illustrious benefactors of his country."

From the same Oration we copy the following concluding paragraph, in which the Orator speaks with prophetic boldness of our future destiny:

"Columbia, land of the free and soil of the brave Nations have felt thy power, the earth knows thy goodness. Before thee, kings shall bow, and the pride of the mighty be laid low. Kingdoms shall rejoice at thy praise, and empires shall tremble at thy displeasure. Forever shall thou be the favorite abode of liberty, and the asylum of persecuted man."

"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." Counsellor Phillips of Ireland, has fulfilled the injunction (towards Franklin and Washington) in his well known speech in the neighborhood of Killarney, when being at dinner with Mr. Payne, an American, he made the following apostrophe to America, at the close of a speech, introductory to toasting the memory of George Washington:

"Happy America! The lightning of Heaven could not resist your sage—the temptations of earth could not corrupt your soldier."

It is to be wished that similar ideas of "equal and exact justice" were equally and universally common on this side of the water.

The ministers of France and Sweden, near the United States, have orders to negotiate commercial treaties with the United States, upon the same basis as the late treaty with Great Britain.

The Swedish minister De Kantzow, is said to have proceeded to the seat of government with a special view to this subject.

M. de Neuville, the French minister, has returned to his estate near Brunswick, New Jersey, where he had resided for several years during the exile of the Bourbons.

The English minister remains at Washington.—*Aurora.*

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

It is generally known that the world are indebted for this illustrious event to the Convention of Virginia—that it was they, who first recommended the Declaration of Independence to the Congress of the United States. The official acts of Congress had not yet quitted at a separation—the most which they had done, was to authorize reprisals upon the British cruisers; but no declaration had ever escaped them, which refused to recognize the constitutional authority of the British Parliament. The bold idea had been whispered to private circles, or suggested in anonymous essays—but the Virginia Convention was the first public body which rent the veil, and openly pronounced the idea of independence. Nor did they do it in a corner, or by a divided and hesitating voice—but by the unanimous concurrence of the assembled Convention. The following is the state paper in which it is brought forward. It is a document of great interest—seldom seen; but to what momentous consequences has it conducted!—As soon as these resolutions were received, they were presented by a member of Congress from Virginia—a committee was appointed, and on the 4th of July the Declaration of Independence was sealed!

WILLIAMSBURG, May.

In Convention, present one hundred and twelve members, May 15, 1776

"Forasmuch as all the endeavors of the United Colonies, by the most decent representations and petitions to the King and Parliament of Great Britain, to restore peace and security to America under the British government, and a re-union with that people upon just and liberal terms, instead of a redress of grievances, have produced, from an imperious and vindictive administration, increased insult, oppression, and a vigorous attempt to effect our total destruction. By a late act all the colonies are declared to be in rebellion, and out of the protection of a British crown, our properties subject to confiscation, our people, when captivated, compelled to join in the murder and plunder of their relations and countrymen and all former rapine and oppression of Americans declared legal and just. Fleets and armies are raised, and the aid of foreign troops engaged to assist these destructive purposes. The King's representative in this colony hath not only withheld all the powers of government from operating for our safety, but having retired on board an armed ship, is carrying on a piratical and savage war against us, tempting our slaves by every artifice to desert to him, and training and employing them against their masters. In this state of extreme danger, we have no alternative left but an abject submission to the will of those overbearing tyrants, or a total separation from the crown and government of Great Britain, uniting and exerting the strength of all America, for defence and forming alliances with foreign powers for commerce and aid in war: Wherefore, appealing to the searcher of hearts for the sincerity of former declarations, expressing our desire to preserve the connection with that nation, and that we are driven from that inclination by their wicked councils, and the eternal laws of self-preservation.

Resolved unanimously, That the delegates, appointed to represent this colony in General Congress, be instructed to propose to that respectable body to declare the united colonies free and independent states, absolutely from all allegiance to, or dependence upon, the crown or parliament of Great Britain; and that they give the assent of this colony to such declaration, and to whatever measures may be thought proper and necessary by the Congress, for forming foreign alliances, and a confederation of the colonies, at such a time, and in the manner, as to them shall seem best: Provided, that the power of forming government for, and the regulation of the internal concerns of each colony, be left to the respective colonial legislatures.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee be appointed to prepare a declaration of rights and such a plan of government as will be most likely to maintain peace and order in this colony, and secure substantial and equal liberty to the people.

EDMUND PENDLETON, President.
JOHN PENDLETON, Clk. of Con.

Numerous emigrations are taking place from various parts of Europe to the United States. The mechanics and manufacturers of Britain are daily transporting their skill and industry to America. An English paper states, that there were 12 American ships nearly ready to sail with passengers. Some of the most opulent families of France, finding that under the legitimate government of that country, there is neither security for their person nor property, are preparing to remove where the successful example of democracy opens to them a better field for the employment of capital and a better chance for individual happiness. From Prussia, though the manufacturers there are in a state of tolerable prosperity, emigrations are about to take place to the Brazil, to North America, and particularly to Poland, where, it is said, "they are sure of a good reception from government."

We regard these emigrations with pleasure. Americans must feel proud that their country is sought as an asylum by the oppressed. While, however, these good people bring to our shores their useful and industrious habits; while their laborers and manufacturers may find a sphere for their talents, in the less fertile and more populous states of the union—we are satisfied that the character of our country will never be that of a manufacturing nation. Agriculture will continue to flourish while there is an acre of land to cultivate.—We have ground enough for the employment of a hundred fold of our present number; and it appears an ordinance of our nature, no human pursuit attaches man so strongly to his native soil, as the noble labor of agriculture.

Southern Pat.

Spanish patriots arrived in the United States.

We understand with pleasure (says a correspondent of the Baltimore American, July 17,) that GENERAL MINA, the younger so well known during the late war in Spain, is just arrived from London. This gentleman, after having fought the glorious battles which delivered his country from the French, now looks for an asylum in this land of liberty, in consequence of his liberal principles. The sacred cause in which general Mina has been engaged, his amiable manners, and his sacrifices for the restoration of liberty, cannot but highly recommend this traveller to the people of the United States. Doctor Mierry Guerra, a native of Mexico, member of the French institute, author of several valuable writings, is with him. This gentleman, during his stay in London, has been one of the warmest and most successful advocates of the emancipation of his native land.

We have seen private letters from Europe, which mention that it is supposed to be the intention of lord Byron who has left England for the east, to join lady Hester Stanhope, in Arabia. As the remarkable adventures of this distinguished lady may not be known to many of our readers, we copy the following account of them from a late French paper.—*Boston Adv.*

Lady Hester Stanhope, who belongs to one of the first families in England, merits a place among the most celebrated and intrepid travellers of the present age. This lady, the niece, the friend, and intimate companion of the great Pitt, was not less attached to him by conformity of mind than by the ties of blood. She enjoys a pension from her country. Pitt, who, as is known, died without fortune, left to his nieces, poor like himself, a few lines, in which he recommended them to the generosity of the people of England. After the death of her uncle, lady Hester formed the project of travelling in the Levant. She first repaired to Malta, and from thence proceeded to Constantinople. Wishing afterwards to make a pilgrimage to Palestine, she sailed for the Holy Land, but had the misfortune to be shipwrecked off the Isle of Rhodes. Cast on a barren rock, she seemed to be destined to perish of hunger; but an English ship which appeared on the following day took her on board and conveyed her to Syria. There she travelled in all directions, accompanied by Mr. Bruce, who has just been tried for the part he took in the escape of Lavalette. She spent several years wandering among the ruins of Palmyra and Hieropolis, and exploring the valleys of Mount Lebanon. Living for whole months on rice and water, and accustomed to the frugality of oriental habits, from being feeble and debilitated, she became a strong and vigorous Amazon. According to letters which she has addressed to her family in England, she is now at the head of three tribes of Bedouin Arabs, who regard her as a being of superior order. She has had several children whom she was fond of, brought to her from England; and she declares, that she will never forsake that land of the sun, to breathe the humid and cloudy atmosphere of Great Britain.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

New Expedition.—Amidst the rumors of plots and political charges which reach us from the Old World, it is pleasing to catch, the "small still voice" of science.

The expedition to Africa seems to be advancing with a prudence which promises success. Who has forgot the enterprize and the fate of PARK?—Major Peddie is about treading in his steps—his end the same, but the season, and the means, are essentially different. Every thing is shrouded, which was supposed to have defeated the expedition of Park.

In 1804, Mungo Park was invited, by the secretary of state for the colonial government, to undertake an expedition into the interior of Africa. The great object in view, was, to trace the river Niger, whose outlets had never been explored by the Europeans. Many conjectures had been entertained.—The opinion of the ancients was, that it had no connection with the ocean, but spread itself into a considerable lake like the Caspian sea.—Major Rennell, the celebrated geographer was of this opinion.—Another supposition was, that it falls

into the Nile, constituting the western or White branch of that wonderful river.—A third idea was, that it branches into a variety of streams, which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, at the northern point of the Bay of Guinea.—But the most plausible opinion, is, that it turns to the south, and ultimately terminates in the river Congo, which is described as "one of the most magnificent streams in the world; running with the rapidity of 5 or 6 miles an hour, and a width of nearly an English mile, for many hundred miles above its mouth, and a depth of not less than 50 fathoms."—Mr. Park was most strongly of the latter opinion.

Most unfortunately for Park, his journey to the banks of the Niger was delayed so long that it interfered with the rainy season. He left England on the 30th January, 1805; touched at one of the Cape de Verdes, in March, to procure the asses requisite for the caravan; and on the 28th of March reached Goree. The plan was, to send with him a detachment of troops, to protect him from interruption—and some "seamen and carpenters to construct vessels for the navigation of the river." From the garrison at Goree, his troops were to be selected.

On the 26th April he left the Gambia, to cross the country to the Niger—nor did he arrive before October—an interval fatal to all his prospects—the season of rains and fevers; which carried off his Europeans with a tremendous rapidity. The following extract of a letter to the secretary of state for the colonial department, written from Landsanding, November 17th, 1805, will best paint the situation to which he was reduced:

"Your lordship will recollect, that I always spoke of the rainy season with horror, as being extremely fatal to Europeans; and our journey from Gambia to Niger will furnish a melancholy proof of it."

"We had no contest whatever with the natives, nor was any one of us killed by wild animals, or any other accidents; and yet I am sorry to say, that of forty-four Europeans who left the Gambia in perfect health, free only are at present alive, viz: three soldiers (one deranged in his mind), Lieutenant Martyn and myself."

"From this account I am afraid that your lordship will be apt to consider matters as in a very hopeless state; but I assure you that I am far from desponding. With the assistance of one of the soldiers, I have changed a large canoe into a tolerable good schooner, on board of which I this day hoisted the British flag and shall set sail to the east, with the fixed resolution to discover the termination of the Niger, or perish in the attempt. I have heard nothing that I can depend on respecting the remote course of this mighty stream; but I am more and more inclined to think, that it can end no where but in the sea."

Gallant spirit! thy situation was hopeless indeed. In a few days thy illustrious career was cut short.—On descending the Niger, Park was assassinated near the village of Yaour.

The Edinburgh Review (47th number) details the facts, from which the preceding is compiled; and adds, than "every thing in the narrative bears witness to the fatal effects of the wet season, and equally proves the possibility of leading to the Niger a force apparently inconceivable, but large enough to prevent insult from small bodies of the natives, and to protect a trading caravan against all ordinary risks."—It also remarks, that if the Congo "be the same river with the Niger, the co-operation of an ascending or descending party would offer great facilities and advantages; while, if it should turn out to be a different stream altogether, the access to the interior would thus be doubled."

LONDON, May 27.

Mungo Park.—Every circumstance that can elucidate the fate of the explorer of Africa is interesting, although, from the length of time that has elapsed since he was last heard of, the probability of his being in existence is so chimerical as scarcely to afford the most distant ray of its being realized. The following is, however, a singular coincidence; there can be no doubt but the white men therein mentioned might be Park, and probably his fellow traveller Lieutenant-Martin; particularly as it is known they embarked on the Niger with only three of their companions; and also that no persons, as is there described, could possibly be in the interior of that country, and similarly situated, but them. The manner in which this information has been obtained is rather singular, but there seems no reason to doubt of its correctness. It appears that some time since a gentleman accidentally observed in London a seaman whom he had seen in Cadiz, where he was well known from his having been in Africa, and at Tombuctoo, a city which no white person before has been able to reach, although it is the great object of European research. This seaman, whose name is Robert Adams, belonged to the American ship Charles, (and is a native of America, born on Hudson's River) and was wrecked October 1, 1810, near a small place called El Gezi, on the African coast, to the Northward of Cape Blanco; and, with the rest of the crew, made prisoners by the Moors.—After some time the whole were conveyed by the barbarians across the great desert to Sodomey, and thence to Tombuctoo, experiencing the greatest fatigues and hardships. After a slavery at various places for four years, and undergoing every cruel treatment, he was so fortunate as to have his ransom effected by Mr. Dupuis, the Consul at Mogadore, from whence he went to Fez, obtained a passage to Cadiz, where he remained until peace with the United States was concluded, and ultimately arrived in London.

He states that among the negro slaves at Wed-noon—(where from his being a white man, he attracted great notice)—was a woman, who said she came from a place called Kouno, long way across the desert, and that she had seen in her own country white men, white as "bathe," (meaning the white wall), and in a large boat with two white sticks in it, with cloth upon them, and that they rowed their boat in a manner different from the custom of the Negroes, who use paddles.—In stating this she made the motion of rowing with oars, so as to leave no doubt that she had seen a vessel in the European fashion, and manned by white people.—Adams arrived at this place August 23

1813, and remained there till September, 1816. Many of the slaves purchased at Tombuctoo and other places, & brought by the Moors and Arabs across the great Desert, come from countries very far to the Eastward: it is, therefore, not improbable to suppose, that the place from whence this woman came might be the kingdom Ghana, or Cano, on the river Niger, lying between the 10 and 15th degrees, of East longitude. Supposing this correct, the curious relation of this person will afford reasonable ground for conjecturing, that Park had made further progress on the Niger than where the guide states he parted with him; and as Park's death which was by drowning, together with his companions, only occurred the day after the guide gave up his charge, he could not have made any progress in his voyage—The time that intervened between the departure of Park from Sannaoing, where he embarked on the Niger the 17th November, 1804, and his reported death in Silla, either in March or early in April, 1806, would greatly admit of his having reached a territory more distant than Kano. That this enterprising traveller has met his death is almost certain, but the time, place, or circumstance under which it occurred, are enveloped in mystery, and rest alone on the bare assertion of his guide, who it must be recollected, was not an eye witness of the event, but obtained the information from others.

At Wed-noon, the only white person which Adams found there was a Frenchman who had been shipwrecked and taken into slavery. The temptation which had been held out to this man, as invariably done by the followers of Mahomet to all Christians who unfortunately fall into their power, was too strong for him to resist. He had therefore turned Mahometan, and was in consequence circumcised, by which means he was immediately removed from slavery, allowed to marry, and was the father of several children. At this place he resided 12 years, and obtained a livelihood by making gunpowder, which was purchased with great avidity by the Moors and Arabs, all of whom were entirely ignorant of the process used in its manufacture.—This secret the Frenchman studiously kept from them, and always made the gunpowder alone in a room of his house, to which no one else had access. It is reported he is since dead.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR—DATED:

"Havana, July 6.

"I am about to leave this place for Orleans in ten days, and use the opportunity that now offers to give you such information as can be had under the Spanish government. A new captain general has arrived; he is to command this island and dependencies—this created for some days a strong sensation among the planters and merchants, who had learned that he had brought with him an order from the *adorable* Ferdinand to close this port against all foreign bottoms. The alarm has, however, passed away—the old governor, Apodaca, understood the state of this colony better than the court of Madrid, and no doubt he soon convinced the new captain general that a force which, uniting all he brought with him, and those here before, do not exceed 1600 men fit for service, would not be sufficient to repress discontent in so extensive a colony; for, although there are here what may be called local militia, the Spanish authorities appear to apprehend that if there was any convulsion, they would act on the side of the people. Apodaca has conducted himself altogether in such a way as to be respected; and his departure, to take upon him, the viceroyalty of Mexico, is much regretted. He was to have taken his passage in a frigate of 44 guns, which lay in this harbor, and which unfortunately took fire on the 4th of July, and was totally consumed, without a single article being saved. She was the finest 44 in the Spanish service, and her loss is valued at more than a million of dollars, exclusive of a vast quantity of valuable goods which were on board of her intended according to immemorial usage, to be smuggled in here.—She is reported to have had some *impressed* Americans on board her.—However, this disaster, and the want of any other ship of sufficient strength to resist the swarms of citizens of the Columbian revolution, which invest these seas, will retard the departure of Apodaca. He was to take with him the skeletons of two regiments, one of which I saw marched as I was going on board; it was also going for embarkation, to one of the ports opposite the Havana, called Caracas—it was 180 strong. Two embargoes have been resorted to, in order to cover this formidable movement, and conceal it from the Columbian cruisers; the last embargo applied to Spanish vessels alone; but it was not necessary—few Spaniards venture out, and when they do, they seldom escape; for the cruisers of the revolution look into this harbor with impunity.

"It is not safe to enquire about the affairs on the continent; but as there is no regulation in force against hearing, I could not help hearing that the state of affairs in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, and throughout Mexico, would render it unsafe for captain general Apodaca to trust himself on terra firma, even if he could escape the republican cruisers. There is something going on which appears to threaten the expulsion of the royal adherents entirely from Mexico—but I cannot ask a word of particulars.

Departed this life on the 14th July, *Derick Peterson* January, attorney at law of Port Gibson, Mississippi Territory, formerly of Lexington, Kentucky. The loss of this gentleman will be severely felt by his family and friends—to his amiable consort and children it is irreparable. He died after an illness of six days, in the prime of life.

We understand that the members of the Bar have resolved to wear crapes on the left arm to testify their respect for their deceased brother, and in condolence for his loss.—*Natchez P.*

At the Creek Agency on the 6th ult. Col. Benjamin Hawkins, agent for Indian affairs.

A Baker Wanted.

A person well acquainted with the business of baking, who is willing to undertake to conduct a bake-house on a large scale, will meet with liberal encouragement in this place. Enquire of the Printer.

Lexington, July 29, 1816.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

The 14th of August 1793!

"The month of August 1798, should be consecrated to posterity. It is too important to be forgotten by you, to be relinquished so far as to accept your old rulers."

This thought of Mr. Wickliffe's is too valuable to be slightly passed over. The 14th of August 1798—the day when the people of Kentucky assembled to make the FIRST PUBLIC OPPOSITION out of the walls of Congress to the ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS, and the other ODD AND WICKED MEASURES OF JOHN ADAMS'S ADMINISTRATION, which gave confidence to desponding patriots in other parts of the United States—and finally led to their repeal—and the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency—this day, we say, should, like the fourth of July, be consecrated by the people "for the benefit of posterity." Remember, fellow-citizens, the cloud which then hung over our political horizon; an immense standing army, and a still larger corps of civil Mamelukes were raised, (to use John Adams's expression) "to sink the democrats into dust and ashes"—Oppressive because unnecessary taxes levied to support them—and a sedition bill to gag your mouths, and silence all opposition.

At this period, the late patriotic and enlightened Colonel Nicholas, one of the soldiers of the Revolution, declared before the people, making a solemn appeal to his God, "that he then felt more serious apprehensions for the liberties of the people, than he did in the year 1779 when our armies were dispersed, his family were taken prisoners, and the enemy possessed all the strong holds of his native country. For I knew, continued he, the spirit of my countrymen, and that although that spirit might be depressed for a moment, it would finally rise & triumph.—But the secret, artful and insidious policy of Federalism, which was sapping the liberties of the people, under the pretext of maintaining them, and undermining the Constitution whilst professing to support it," this, continued he, "I dread more than the hostility of an open and powerful enemy." Fellow citizens let us listen to the warnings of this departed patriot—and let us show that we still remember them, and venerate the principles which he advocated, it is proposed that the 14th of August next, be celebrated in this town by a public dinner, oration &c.—and that the same be done every year forever thereafter.—The Republicans of '98 are particularly requested to attend this celebration.

MR. POPE.

It is known that upon one or two public occasions, Mr. Clay solicited from Mr. Pope an open avowal of his political principles. Whether he was not a federalist?—a federalist of the *Boston* stamp? The enquiry was a correct one, as the meeting was for the discussion of principle, and a candid avowal was expected; but Mr. Pope refused to make the declaration—he remained silent. And why this silence? Because he knew he should commit himself in this public way, and forever forfeit the confidence of one of the parties. If he was a republican, that his federal friends would abandon him; and if a federalist, that even the exasperated friends of Mr. Clay would decline their support. The Monitor has dubbed him a "plain republican"—it was a popular christening, and it would have been irreligious to have denied the declaration of this oracle. To obtain the votes of either party was his object—he was determined to rest the issue of the election upon the ambition of the feds, and the dissatisfaction of the republicans. The truth, however is, Mr. Pope is a federalist in heart and a trimmer in practice, without that stamina which is necessary to support a prominent character in any situation. In the public prints, and in his public speeches, he declares that he is devoted to the good of his country. Now any person can say this much. He must be a blockhead of a politician, indeed, who does not know this to be the universal cry. The great question is the course to be pursued. Whether he will give his support to the republican administration, or throw into the federal scale, his weight of opposition?—There lies the rub.

CANDOUR.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Once had a great mind to vote for Barr.—cant vote for Pope tho'—cant help thinking Pope a Federalist—queer fellow however, that Pope—wont tell exactly whether he is a Federalist or not—says he is a pure Republican, and that Mr. Clay is a Federalist—likes the term "Federalist" too right well—wonder then why he opposes Mr. Clay so much—Compensation Bill—Mr. Pope dont like that—too much he thinks—loves the people so well, dont want any of their money.—Mighty good that in Mr. Pope—much obliged to him—would rather have Clay tho' for fifteen hundred dollars a year, than him for nothing.—cant understand that Pope—some time ago didnt like the people—made too much noise in the court-yards, and muster fields—likes them now tho'—Oh! how he loves them now!—thinks them the most beautiful lovely creatures in the world—very much afraid Mr. Clay will deceive them—cant sleep at night for fear he will.—Mighty dangerous man that Clay, Mr. Pope thinks—may be he is,—dont know—willing to try him a little longer tho'—cant help suspecting Mr. Pope wants to be elected himself.—Wonder if he should be elected, if he would receive the fifteen hundred dollars.—Think he would—what then would we gain by electing him?—dont know more than Henry Clay—wont be cheaper—cant make a better speech, or do us more good than him—dont like him—voted against the resolutions disapproving of the Alien and Sedition Laws—disregarded the instructions of his Constituents.—Got mad—thought they had no right to instruct him—voted against the war, and wouldnt support the administration in carrying it on—thought we were not ready to fight England—but wanted to declare war with France and England both—dont understand you there Mr. Pope—cant see how we could be ready to fight two, and not be ready to fight one—thinks the war incompatible with our honour and interest tho'—dont understand that either—too mysterious and profound for me, that Pope—cant vote for him.—like Clay better,—vote for him I believe.

CORN-PLANTER.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Shelbyville, July 22, 1816.

GENERAL W. H. HARRISON.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours of the 30th of June, making certain enquiries, &c. I state, that in the conversation between General Hopkins and myself, on the subject of the campaign of 1813, and particularly that part of it against the enemy in Upper Canada, I found his impressions very unfavourable to you. He spoke with some harshness, and particularly that part, where the army under your command had pursued the enemy as far as Sandwich, where he stated, you determined not to pursue the enemy any further; but to move with the army down the Lake, as far as Long Point, and intercept their retreat, the reported distance not being more than twelve miles to the main road leading to Burlington Heights, and that you maintained that opinion in a board or council of officers, and that you determined to act agreeable to that opinion, until Governor Shelby told you, to do as you pleased with the regulars, but he (Governor Shelby) would not suffer the Kentucky volunteers to go down the Lake in the open boats, but that he would pursue the British and Indians up the River Thames, with the Kentucky volunteers, and he had no doubt of success—that in consequence of this determination of Governor Shelby, you, without saying any thing more on the subject, went on yourself with the Governor, and directed the regulars to follow after.—From this conduct of yours, General Hopkins concluded no credit could be ought to attach to you, for the success of the campaign. I told the General he was certainly mistaken in the facts, and that whoever gave him his information, knew nothing of the transactions, or if they knew, had wilfully mistaken them.—His answer was, that he could not doubt his information, as he had it from a person who was on the spot, and had every opportunity of knowing every thing that transpired. On my enquiring who gave it to him, he told me General Desha, and he had also heard nearly the same from others. I told him General Desha had had as good an opportunity of knowing of those things as I had; but that I had no hesitation in believing his information very different from the facts, as I had always understood from Governor Shelby, that no disagreement in opinion as to the movements of the army had ever taken place between you; but had always spoke in the most exalted terms of your conduct. As I commanded the van-guard of the army at that time, I was directed by general orders to hold my regiment ready to move in pursuit of the British at a minute's notice. This order was given to me the night the army got to Sandwich, and it would appear strange that you should have given such an order, and at the same time determined not to pursue the British any farther, &c. &c.

I am with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES SIMRALL.

P. S. Immediately on reading your letter, I wrote to General Hopkins, stating the conversation between us, and requested an answer from him giving the conversation between him and Gen. Desha, as fully as he could recollect, and I would have answered yours immediately, but have been waiting for General Hopkins' answer to mine; so soon as it arrives I shall forward it to you at Lexington. J. S.

In a conversation with Gen Harrison, as to some reports in circulation at Washington City, calculated in their nature to injure his character, I informed him that Gen. Desha had been mentioned to me as the author of the report, "that Gen. Harrison would not have pursued the British army under Proctor, but for the remonstrance of Gov. Shelby, and his threats to pursue Proctor with the Kentucky troops only." And "in a conversation with the Hon. Mr. Forsyth and another member of Congress from Georgia, Gen. Desha was referred to as the author of this report.

I will not undertake at this lapse of time, precisely to state the conversation which passed between Mr. Forsyth and myself; but state with confidence, that in repeated conversations while at Washington City, both with members of Congress and others, it was stated that but for the remonstrances and threats of Gov. Shelby, to pursue with his own command, Gen. Harrison would not have pursued the British army; and Gen. Desha was uniformly mentioned as the author of the report. A report which I then thought, and still believe, injured very much the military reputation of Gen. Harrison.

JOS. H. HAWKINS.

Lexington, July 30, 1816.

To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette printing-office, where I carry on my business in its several branches of SADDLERY & MILITARY ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.—I tender my grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the distinguished patronage I have received from them. My friends and the public are assured of prompt accommodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of some of the best workmen and a constant supply of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour me with their applications by order or otherwise.

JOHN BRYAN.

January 22.

Patent Elastic Saddles.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding. The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles, which is for the most part a just and general one, and is really a great grievance to those who have much riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particularly to that subject, with a view if possible to remedy the evil.—I can with confidence assure the public that I have accomplished it.—I have projected a plan which is by means of strong and well tempered steel springs, so constructed as to support the saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider & horse; than saddles made in the common way or any other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The plan is entirely different from the English elastic saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and also from those with wire springs, and I conceive much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater, and the tree not being put out of its original form, will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys, which is complained of in the saddles with spring bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one sentiment I believe exists among them in favour of their superiority.—The invention is equally as applicable to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's.—Any person desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their ease for themselves. In point of durability I will warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superior to most.

I have obtained a Patent from the United States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of patent rights to Saddlers, for other counties or states.—If required, I will furnish a tree with springs ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a model to work by, and will give the necessary instructions.

J. BRYAN

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber wishes to engage a few HUNDRED HOGSHEADS of the ensuing crop of TOBACCO, for which the highest price will be given. JOHN W. HUNT. July 11, 1816.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1816.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive to the 1st day of June, 1818, within the States, Territories and Districts, following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimacinae, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi Territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and state of New-Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, north of the Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, including West-Point and within the state of New-Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whisky or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificates of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.—WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of War.

July 10—32-10

LOST,

A Black Leather Pocket Book, With four pockets in it—containing 50 dollars, in Kentucky notes, and 10 in other notes, the names of the banks not recollected.

The above pocket book was lost on Monday, the 8th July, being court day. The person who has found it, by leaving it at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, will be liberally rewarded. EDWARD DELANY. 32-1*

August 3d, 1816.

Soap and Candle Factory.

THE subscriber will give the highest price in cash the ensuing fall and winter for Tallow, Hogs' Lard and Kitchen Grease.

At his Soap and Candle Manufactory on Market street, opposite the south east end of the Transylvania University, where merchants and others may be supplied with Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles, of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

THOMAS TIBBATS.

August 5th, 1816.

Notice.

A GREEABLY to a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, at the August term 1811, will be exposed to sale on the 27th of August next, all the right and title of William Hoys' heirs, to one hundred acres of land—situate on the Kentucky river, below the mouth of Marble creek, one mile from Grimes' mill and now in the possession of — Hunter and adjoining John Hunter. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock, at Hunters on the premises.

WALTER CARR, } Commissioners. JAMES MARTIN. } 32-4w*

At A mistake in the above advertisement, published the week before last, renders it necessary to postpone the day of sale to the 27th instant. W. C. & J. M.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

A GRAND Annual communication of the GRAND LODGE of Kentucky, will be held at the Masons' Hall in the town of Lexington, on the last Monday in August next ensuing at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time the punctual attendance of the representatives of all the subordinate Lodges is required.—By order of the M. W. Grand Master.

JAS. G. TROTTER, G. Sec.

July 10, 1816.

29-6w

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

STEPHEN H. DESFORCES, returns his grateful acknowledgments to the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, for the encouragement with which they have been pleased to honor him; and respectfully informs them and those who would wish to acquire the French Language, that he continues to teach the same at Mr. Vigus's house, on Market street.

Mr. D. takes the liberty of assuring those ladies and gentlemen who may favour him with their confidence, that his method which is founded upon grammatical principles and professional experience, is plain, easy, and well calculated for the understanding of the youngest person, which is sufficiently proven by the improvements of his present and former pupils.

Mr. D. has been known in this town for more than 16 years; and he assures those parents and guardians who will place confidence in him by putting their children under his care, as boarders, that the strictest attention will constantly be paid to their manners, as well as their improvement in the language.

Mr. D. will also give private lessons to those ladies and gentlemen who may wish it, at their own houses.

31-3

Lexington, July 23, 1816.

Just Received & For Sale,

ONE Box assorted Looking Glasses
3 Bags Green Coffee
1 Keg Raisins
2 Tierces assorted China Ware
A small assortment of Hardware
1 ditto ditto of Dry Goods
1 Barrel Almonds
1 ditto Ginger
1 Ditto Glue
1 Ditto Allspice
1 Keg Wrought Nails
2 Barrels Madeira Wine
A few Boxes Claret of the first quality
A small quantity of Swedish Iron
The above articles will be sold low, if applied for immediately, to S. C. DORTCH, At W. Mentell's.

July 28-31

ANDREW STANTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

HAS opened an assortment of Merchandise, in that commodious brick building on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Lewis Sanders's Domestic Warehouse, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, country produce, plank, scantling, &c.

Having rented Mr. Sanders's Steam Mill, at the lower end of Water-street, he is now grinding Wheat and shelled Corn—She is now grinding, and the highest price will be given, delivered at the Mill, for these articles. In the purchase or sale of produce and merchandise, or any other business, in the Commission line, he flatters himself his long experience, and extensive acquaintance, will enable him to serve in the best manner, all those who may please to favor him with their commands.

27-4f

Lexington, June 22, 1816.

JAMES BERTHOUD & SON,

SEIPPINGPORT.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE New-Orleans sugar by the hhd. or barrel, Queensware in Crates, Best Cognac Brandy, Port Wine in quarter casks, Madeira Wine, ditto, ditto, Amsterdam Cordials, Molasses in Demijohns, Fruits in Boxes, Orange Juice, Macarrel in barrels, Salmon in Kegs, Best Green Coffee, Rosin and Copperas, Logwood, Lead and Shot, &c. &c.

July 14.

30-6f

Charles Cummer's,

Hair Cutter & Wig Maker,

MAIN STREET, next door to Capt. Postlethwait's Inn, informs his customers and ladies and gentlemen of Lexington in general, that he has just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment, some elegant Razors, which he will warrant to the purchaser, Razor Straps and Paste, elegant Tooth Brushes, Whisker Brushes, elegant Pocket Combs, Suspenders, Gloves, Eau de Cologne, Lavender, Superfine French Pomatum, Playing Cards, Best English Soaps of various qualities, elegant Dolls, (London) Military Plumes, elegant red, Antique Oil Brushes, of every description, &c. &c.—All which will be sold very low. N. B.—A few very elegant Feather Pens. 32

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale

At the Kentucky Gazette office, Price one Dollar, neatly bound and lettered.

A complete History of the late AMERICAN WAR,

WITH

Great Britain and her allies. WITH GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES RELATIVE TO THE SEAT OF WAR & SCENE OF BATTLE.

SIXTH EDITION,

Revised and corrected by the Author, M. SMITH, Minister of the Gospel, Author of "The view of the British possessions in North America," and so forth, &c.

TO WHICH IS ADDED A NARRATIVE OF THE AUTHOR'S LIFE.

N. B. Much attention has been paid towards the perfection of this edition of the History of the war, in order to render it correct in narration, pure in language, patriotic in sentiment, elegant in style, and moral in precept, suitable for the use of Schools.

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank. 9-4f February 25, 1816.

POETRY.

In the following lines, addressed by Lord to Lady Byron on their separation, there is so much of feeling, that we cannot forbear gratifying our female readers with the perusal. The allusion to that interesting period when a child first begins to "asp the half formed word" is finely introduced.

FARE THEE WELL.

Fare thee well! and if for ever;
Still for ever, fare thee well;
Even though unforgiving, never
Against thee shall my heart rebel:
Would that breast were bare before thee
Where thy head so oft hath lain,
While that placid sleep came o'er thee
Which thou ne'er canst know again;
Would that breast by thee glanced over,
Every inmost thought could show;
Then thou wouldst at last discover
'Twas not well to spurn it so;
Though the world for this commend thee,
Though it smile upon the blow,
Even its praises must offend thee,
Founded on another's woe;
Though my many faults decreed me,
Could no other arm be found
Than the one which once embraced me
To inflict a cureless wound?
Yet—oh, yet—thyself deceive not,
Love may sink by slow decay,
But by sudden wrench, believe not,
Hearts can thus be torn away;
Still thine own life retaineth;
Still must mine—tho' bleeding—beat,
And the undying thought which paineth
Is—that we no more may meet.
These are words of deeper sorrow
Than the wail above the dead,
Both shall live, but every morrow
Wake us from a widow's bed.
And when thou wouldst solace gather;
When our child's first accents flow;
Wilt thou teach her to say—"Father!"
Though his care she must forego?
When her lip to thine is prest;
Think of him who prays shall bless thee;
Think of him thy love had bless'd.
Should her lineaments resemble
Those thou never more may'st see;
Then thy heart will softly tremble
With a pulse yet true to me.
All my faults—perchance thou knowest,
All my madness—none can know;
All my hopes—where'er thou goest;
Whither—yet with thee they go;
Every feeling hath been shaken,
Pride—which not a world could bow;
Bows to thee—by thee forsaken,
Even my soul forsakes me now;
But is done—all words are idle;
Words from me are vain still;
But the thoughts we cannot bridle
Force their way with-out the will.
Fare thee well!—thus disunited;
Torn from every nearer tie;
Seared in heart—and lone—and blighted;
More than this, I scarce can die.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

[Whether the following, which we copy from the London Courier, be the genuine production of Lady Byron we pretend not to judge. We think, however, that it cannot be regarded as unworthy of her, either in poetic merit, or in the tone of feeling that it discovers. It could hardly be expected, however, that she should follow the example set by her noble consort, of laying such an effusion before the public.]

OH! FORGET ME.

IN ANSWER TO FARE THEE WELL.

Oh forget me! and forget
The brightness of our morning gleam
Of love and hope, which thine eyes yet
The memory of that faithless dream.
Oh forget me—whether thou sail
Lonely in the Aegean sea,
List to the wildering Arab's tale,
Or plunge in nights of revelry.
For thee—whose stirring soul may rush
Where joy spreads forth her treacherous
charm,
Bold in thy towering pride to crush
The serpent's head of earth's poor harm—
If passion win thee to her gusts,
Let not thy thoughts to home be turn'd—
Bear not that doubting heart which burst
To think of peace despised and spurn'd.
Oh! then forget me—and if time,
Pluck from thy breast this rankling smart,
Unchecked by shame unawed by crime,
Cling to some warmer, kinder heart.
For me enough those sunny hours—
The heralds of this night of woe—
Which led me blind o'er paths of flowers
Breathing all sweets of bliss below—
Though like the violets of the spring,
They opened to the light and died—
Though far they fled, on startled wing,
When love shrunk back from injured pride;
Still were they sweetest, happiest, best,
That hope e'er formed in fancy's train,
The visions of that endless rest,
When truth and joy unite again.
But oh, forget me!—till that hour
When all light worldly dreams shall fly,
When fame, and wealth, and rank and power,
And even genius humbled lie—
Then, if one stormy thought gush in—
If lost affection still may live—
Believe that torn hearts, purg'd from sin,
May meet to love—and to forgive.

ALEXANDER PARKER & SON

Have just received from Philadelphia in addition to their former assortment, and now opening at their Store on Main street, opposite the Court House Lexington,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
French, British & India
Goods,

Also—a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail on the most reduced prices for Cash.

June 4, 1816.

24-1f

CASH

Will be given for a
NEGRO BOY OR MAN.

Of good character, acquainted with driving a Carriage, and taking care of Horses.

May 24, 1816

22-1f

Strayed

From the farm of James Overton, 4 miles from Lexington, on the Stono's road, a Poney, 4-5 hands high, chestnut colour, bald face, fore and hind legs white, 4 years old this spring—whoever will bring him to Oliver Keen's Every stable in Lexington, shall be rewarded.

June 6.

Declaration of Independence.

We have no authentic copy of this most important State Paper, the very basis that supports the proud column of American Liberty; none, at least, on which the eye of taste can rest, for a moment, with satisfaction. War have we not?

The English nation, still proud of their MAGNA CHARTA, though every provision it contains has been trampled upon by the bold ambition of their rulers, have published edition after edition of this instrument, each more splendid than its predecessor. Sir William Blackstone has collated and commented on it—his fine copy of Magna Charta has been excelled by later specimens of art, and the fac-similes of the seals and signatures have made every reader of taste in Great Britain acquainted, in some degree, not merely with the state of knowledge and of art at the period in question, but with the literary attainments, also, of King John, King Henry, and their "Barons hold."

Surely the Declaration of American Independence is, at least, as well entitled to the decorations of art as the Magna Charta of England; and if the fac-similes of the signatures of the patriots who signed it were published in America, it would serve to gratify a curiosity, at least as laudable as that which calls for imitations of the correspondents of Junius, or of the aristocracy that wrested the English Charter from the reluctant monarchs of the day.

We are firmly persuaded that the more the principles of our declaration of independence are spread out before the eyes of the world, the more they will be admired, by foreign nations as well as our own; and every innocent and honest device that may serve to attract attention towards them, will serve also, to promote the great cause of public liberty. Such an embellished edition as will render it an ornament to an apartment, will have a tendency to spread the knowledge of its contents, among those who would otherwise have turned their thoughts but lightly towards the subject. Such an addition will serve to place it continually under the eye of man, woman, and child in a family—it will associate the pleasurable ideas of elegance and ornament with the history of the transaction itself—and familiarize those principles which form, or ought to form, the very bond and cement of political society. Nor is it of small moment that such an addition, well executed, will serve as a specimen of the state of the FINE ARTS amongst us at the present day. Actuated by these views, the Subscriber proposes to publish

A SPLENDID EDITION

OF THE

Declaration of Independence,

Which shall be, in all respects, American. All the necessary materials shall be manufactured in this country, and expressly for this publication. The Designs, the Engravings, shall be the work of American Artists: the publication throughout shall afford evidence of what our citizens have done in politics and can do in art.

Philadelphia, March 1816.

PLAN AND TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

When the Publisher submitted the preceding notice of his intention to undertake this national publication, although it had long occupied his reflections, he was not fully aware of its importance, for he had never suspected what the fact really is, that there is no where extant an authentic published copy of the most important State Paper in the annals of the world.

The ORIGINAL Declaration of Independence, as deposited in the Secretary of State's office, was happily preserved when so many valuable papers were consumed by the enemy. Without dwelling upon slight differences, inaccuracies or omissions, the first words which present themselves in our printed copies, and even as they are of record on the Journals of the Old Congress, are as follow:—"A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED,"—whereas in the original the declaration is thus headed:

"THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

This is not a mere verbal distinction; it involves a difference in principle. Does it become Americans to be careless on this subject, or ought interpolation or alteration of any kind to be permitted in a public document so sacred? Ought it not to be faithfully preserved and transmitted to posterity word for word, letter for letter, and point for point? The American public will unhesitatingly answer YES! and the Publisher stands pledged to have it so engraved, and to accompany it with the requisite proofs of authenticity.

The size of the Paper will be 36 inches by 24. It will be manufactured by Mr. AMES, in his best manner and of the very best materials.

The Design, which is from the pencil of Mr. BAINBRIDGE, will be executed in imitation of Bas Relief; and will encircle the Declaration as a cordon of honor, surmounted by the Arms of the United States. Immediately underneath the arms will be a large medallion portrait of General GEORGE WASHINGTON, supported by cornucopias, and embellished with Spears, Flags and other Military trophies and emblems. On one side of this medallion portrait will be a similar portrait of JOHN HANCOCK, President of Congress, July 4, 1776; and on the other, a portrait of THOMAS JEFFERSON, author of the Declaration of Independence.

The Arms "of the Thirteen United States," in medallions, united by wreaths of Olive Leaves, will form the remainder of the cordon, which will be further enriched by some of the characteristic productions of the United States, such as the Tobacco and Indigo Plants, the Cotton Shrub, Rice, &c.

The whole of the design, (excepting the portraits,) will be engraved by Mr. MURRAY, of Philadelphia, who has for some weeks been at work on the plate.

Mr. LEXY, of New-York, will engrave the portraits. By the advice of all the Artists engaged, the Publisher has abandoned the idea of printing the Declaration with TYPES, and has determined to have the whole of it ENGRAVED. The ornamental disposition and style of the engraving of the Declaration of Independence, which will occupy the interior of the cordon, will be designed and executed by Mr. FAIRMAN.

The fac-similes will be engraved by Mr. VALLANCE, who will execute this important part of the publication at the City of Washington, where, by permission of the Secretary of State, he will have the ORIGINAL SIGNATURES constantly under his eye.

The public are well apprized that the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned, as undertaking particular departments in the proposed publication, are the first Artists in the United States, and they have, one and all, assured the Publisher that they will sedulously devote themselves to the execution of the several parts they have undertaken, and will finish them in such a manner, as to do credit to themselves and to the country, so far as depends on the anxious employment of their respective talents on this national work.

The PORTRAITS will be engraved from original paintings and the most esteemed likenesses.

The Arms of the United States, and of the several States, will be faithfully executed from official DESCRIPTIONS AND DOCUMENTS, and in the manner directed by the most approved authors on the science of Heraldry.

From the arrangements made, and the dispositions manifested by the Artists, it is confidently expected that this engraving will be, when finished, a

splendid and truly national publication. The Publisher thinks he can promise that it shall be ready to deliver to Subscribers in February next, at TEN dollars each copy, to be paid on delivery.

The engravings will be accompanied by a PAMPHLET, containing the official documents connected with the publication as authorities, and a list of the Subscribers' Names.

The engravings will be delivered to Subscribers in the manner in which they may have subscribed. It is contemplated to have a few copies printed on paper prepared to carry colours, to have the Shields accurately, coloured in the modern style; and the Plants &c. coloured by one of our most approved colourers. The price of those superb copies will be THIRTEEN dollars each. As so many of these copies will be printed than shall be subscribed for, gentlemen who wish for them, are requested to add the word "coloured" to their subscription.

JOHN BINNS.

No. 70, Chesnut-street.

Philadelphia, June, 1816.

SUBSCRIBERS for the above proposed splendid Engraving will be received at this Office.

Lexington, Ky.

29-

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF

Parker & Graves

IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.—All debts due to or from the late concern, will be settled by William W. Graves.

JAMES P. PARKER,

WILLIAM W. GRAVES.

Lexington, April 11, 1816.

17-

William W. Graves,

In addition to the late stock, is just receiving a fresh supply of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, consisting of—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

Queens, Glass & China

Wines & Brandy

Young Hyson & Imperial

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

J. B. BORLAND,

(No. 47, Main Street Lexington.)

Has just received and opened an extensive assortment of

FRESH DRY GOODS.

Among which are the following articles:

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERS,

A great variety of CALICOES,

CAMBRICS,

Satin, Stripes, Corded and Figured do.

Plain, Book and Leno MUSLIN,

Figured do. do. do.

Elegant worked muslin ROBES,

Variety Gingham

Do. HANDKERCHIEFS,

Do. 4 qrs. IRISH LINENS,

5 qrs. do. SHEETINGS,

Plain and changeable SILKS,

Good assortment RIBBONS, VESTINGS,

IMITIES, Furniture DIMITIES, Silk and

Cotton HOSIERY, Silk and Kidd GLOVES,

SATINETTS, VIGONETS, domestic Gingham

and SHIRTINGS, a variety of FANCY

ARTICLES, &c. &c.

The above goods were purchased in New York at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold low—purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Lexington, May, 18.

21-1f

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior convenience of their Ware-houses, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

E. B. PEARSON,

Having purchased out the firm of E. B. Pearson and Co. has for sale at his store, three doors above the Kentucky Insurance Office, and next door to J. P. Schatzell & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Of the latest importations, which he will sell at reduced prices.

February 12. 8-1f

Downing & Grant,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store on Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-roads) Lexington,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sugar, Raisins,

Coffee, Prunes,

Teas, Almonds,

Chocolate, Figs,

Ginger, Cold Struck,

Mace, Sweet & Oil,

Cloves, Castor,

Allspice, Scots & Snuff,

Black Pepper, Moccoba,

Cayenne do. New-England Cheese,

Nutmegs, Salt,

Cinnamon, Mustard,

Allum, Herring,

Indigo, Wash Balls,

Madder, Shaving Soap,

Coppers, Pipes,

Hrimstone, Wooden Cocks,

WINE, Overalls,

BRANDY, JAMAICA SPIRITS,

Whiskey.

Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty,

Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms,

&c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for Cash.

House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing done as usual.

They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lexington.

Nov. 25, 1815.

48-1f

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past—such as Senshaws, Lute-strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season.

May 10, 1816.

20-1f

For Sale,

A COMPLETE SET OF

BLACKSMITHS TOOLS.

Three heading tools for Nails, an elegant pair of Shears for cutting Nails, also one large pair of Scales, the beam being one of the best in this country. Inquire of JAMES GARRISON.

Lexington, May 2, 1816.

19-1f

JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.

Offers for sale at their Steam Mill, Flour of every description, at the following prices:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Superfine flour, per barrel | \$5, 41 |
| Ditto ditto per cwt. | 2, 50 |
| Fine ditto per cwt. | 2, 00 |
| Middlings per cwt. | 1, 25 |
| Lexington July 15, 1816. | 29. |

CLOCKS & WATCHES.

SAMUEL AYRES.

HAVING lately received from Philadelphia, a supply of the best Clock and Watch materials, in addition to his former stock, is now prepared to do business in his line on the shortest notice. He has on hand ready for sale, several first rate Clocks and a few new Watches of a good quality—he continues his shop at the corner of Main and Mulberry streets, nearly opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Tavern Lexington, where he also keeps a regular supply of the best JEWELRY and SILVER WORK, which he sells on the lowest terms according to quality; and the highest price given for old Gold and Silver. He has lately received a quantity of Spectacle Glasses of a superior quality, suitable for old and young persons, which he will sell with or without frames, to suit his customers. He expects in a few weeks to go to the eastern states, to be absent from this state three or four months in which time his shop will be carried on by Messrs. A. Cook and Charles Clark, who will give every attention to those who may please to call on them for business, orders from a distance will also be strictly attended to.

N. B. He also has for Rent, an excellent upper Room, suitable for a School, with desks and seats complete.

Lexington, July 10, 1816.

29-

Machine Making

The subscriber wishes to inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Water-street, and is now able from his improved method of working and having superior workmen, to execute work in the best manner, either for Wool, Cotton, Hemp, or Flax, and on short notice—as to the quality of work I can refer them to Benj. Parish, in Lexington; Landen Lindsey, in Versailles; W. & Robert Garvie, in Shelbyville, or James Taylor in Lancaster.

JOHN MARSH.

I shall have by the 15th of July, ready for sale, one complete set of Cotton Machines, consisting of one Double Throstle of 108 spindles, with suitable preparations, and of the best quality.

All kinds of Whitesmith's work done.

J. M.

Lexington, June 28, 1816.

27-3m

SUGARS, QUEENSWARE,

WINES, &c.

The subscribers daily expect by the arrival of their BARGE SUPERIOR, at Louisville, the following GOODS, being the entire cargo, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at a very moderate advance, viz.

80 hhds. bright New Orleans Sugar

25 quarter casks London Particular Wine

50 boxes Medoc Claret

50 ditto St. Julian ditto

5 pipes real Port Wine

20 boxes Hermitage Wine, (12 bottles each)

20 ditto Champagne ditto ditto

10 pipes real Cognac Brandy,

20 boxes Martingue & Amsterdam Cordials

10 kegs Orange Juice

12 barrels Molasses

10 boxes Olive and Sallad Oil,

12 boxes Anchovies, Capers and Olives

20 barrels Mackerel, No. 1

50 kegs superior Scotch Herrings

50 kegs Pickled Salmon

5 barrel Almonds

50 boxes sresh Muscatel Raisins,

60 do do Prunes

7 boxes Parmesan Cheese,

35 do Spanish Segars

12 hampers Porter Bottles

50 bags Corks (500 each)

50 barrels Hosi,